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McGill



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BANISHING OF SULMS IN AMERICAN CITIES DISCUSSED BY LEADER

Dr. J. L. Elliott of Hudson
Guild Charms Large
McGill Audience

An address was given on Monday evening in Strathecona Hall by Dr. J. L. Elliott, of Hudson Guild, New York City, on "Twenty-Five Years in the Settlement Movement." The occasion was the semi-annual meeting of the University Settlement, and the Chair was taken by Professor Dale, its President. After some routine business was put through, Dr. Elliott was introduced.

The speaker drew a simile between the great American Desert and the slums of the City, which he called "the city desert." What was being done to benefit the American desert was not to let in water from outside sources, but to sink wells down to the reservoirs of water which are hidden below the surface. In the same way that which will eventually save the city desert is the bringing to the surface of the supplies of spiritual and social force which are hidden in the people.

The criminals and the insane are the wreckage from the city, thrown aside by it. The children who are now running about its streets are the material for the waste heap. The chances are all against their being saved to good citizenship and usefulness. Yet they all have golden strains of character which will be turned to dross by the touch of experience and life.

Settlements as they are will never solve the problems of the city. No earthly power can save the children. Yet the settlements are on the right road, and it is better to be doing something than nothing at all. Social workers are too much absorbed by mechanical schemes. The only thing that will save the people is the power they have in them. The Settlement tries to sink a well into the mental and spiritual reservoirs of the community. What is needed is now motives and ways of getting (Continued on page 2.)

THEOLOGOS WIN OUT IN SPIRITED DEBATE ON DINNER QUESTION

No Alcoholic Beverages will
be Consumed at Annual
Function

At a meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society, held last night in Strathecona Hall, it was decided that the annual dinner of that Faculty should be a "dry" one. The meeting was well attended and filled about three quarters of the big hall. It was evident from the start that there were two elements present. The front rows were well filled with undergraduates from the Theological college who always manage to be present on such occasions. The back rows were filled by the Arts students proper. Mr. Babcock moved that the annual dinner be held this year in the Place Viger Hotel. This started the trouble and around it raged a fight which occupied the meeting for considerably an hour.

Mr. McConnell moved an amendment that the matter be left in the control of the Committee. As this was contrary to the spirit of his original motion Mr. Babcock objected but President Robinson let the amendment stand. Amendments followed too numerous to mention with the result that Mr. Babcock withdrew his original motion and the question resolved itself into whether the dinner would be "wet" or "dry." Mr. Holland moved that only those who were going to attend the dinner should be allowed to vote on the matter. President Robinson held that this was unconstitutional.

For about an hour the discussion was carried on in which Messrs. French, McConnell and Babcock figured prominently. Mr. Harry Smith then carried a motion that no one be allowed to speak more than twice. Mr. McCrimmon moved that a ballot vote be taken at some later date in the building. This was defeated. It was then moved that the dinner be a "wet" one but this was also defeated. It was then moved that a "dry" dinner be held and this was carried by a large majority.



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A MCGILL LECTURER IS FEATURE CONTRIBUTOR TO LAW REVIEW

DOCTOR WELLS WRITES ARTICLE
OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

Doctor Charles L. Wells of McGill University, is the author of a very interesting and instructive article on "The Origin of the Petty Jury" which was recently published in the "Law Quarterly Review" and has since been issued in pamphlet form. Although much had previously written to show the development of the petty juror after it first started the important question of its origin and early history have received but little attention from the historians. Most of those whose interest in the legal and constitutional history of England has been at all pronounced have long felt that there was no adequate excuse for this neglect. We must therefore acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor Wells for the light which his scholarly article has thrown upon the dark places of this somewhat obscure question. Historians for some time have been aware that the petty jury was evolved from the presentment jury, the latter being a party of witnesses summoned to declare the facts of a case or to indict persons suspected of crime. It has been left to Professor Wells to show us the manner in which this evolution has taken place and the stages through which the old presentment jury has gradually assumed, under another form, the duties of a trial or petty jury.

Professor Wells points out the following steps in the evolution of the petty jury from the presentment jury.

1 The presentment jury, with or without the addition of the "four vills," besides presenting persons for trial (its primary function) was called upon for the performance of other duties such as the form of trial to be employed whether by the ordeal or otherwise.

2 After 1219, when the use of the ordeal was abolished, the presentment jury was asked for its verdict on the guilt or innocence of the persons presented for trial.

3 The trial jury in course of time was made up of the presentment jury together with other interested persons or special jurors chosen for a particular trial.

4 A special trial jury, usually composed of twelve persons, was chosen from the juries present for each special case to be tried.

Professor Wells concludes his article referring briefly to other changes in the history of the petty jury such as the right of challenge finally consummated by 25 Edward III, 5, C. 3. This gives us the petty jury of our own day, purged of those

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VARSITY AND MCGILL PLAY SENIOR HOCKEY AT TORONTO FRIDAY

Approaching Game Affords
Material for Much
Speculation

McGill will play Varsity in Toronto on Friday. The result of this game should clear up a few points which at present are a matter of opinion. Varsity's strength on her own ice will be known. McGill's strength away from home will be known. If the game is at all even, and we have good reason to believe that it will be so, then the race for the championship will prove unpretentiously interesting. Last week's game with Queen's left little to choose between the opposing teams. Queen's feel confident they can trim McGill on their return engagement, while the latter feel that a semblance of combination will again do the trick even in distant cities.

The line-up for Friday's game in Toronto will be considerably changed. Bill Hughes is back in the game and playing as strong as ever. Whether he stays at point or moves up to left wing will not be decided until to-

(Continued on page 2.)

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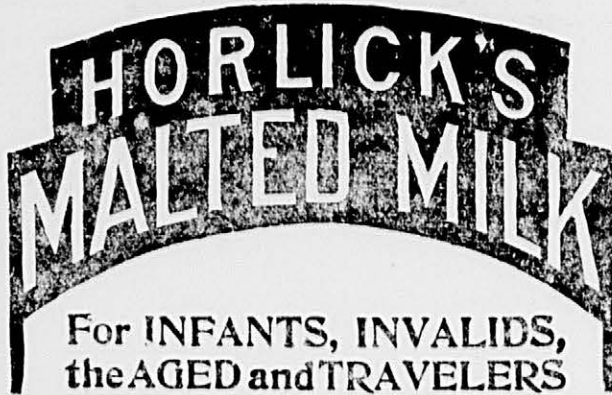
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FASTEST HOCKEY YET AT LAST PRACTICE OF MCGILL SQUAD

Manager Roberts Highly
Pleased with Splendid
Showing of his Pets

The first practice of the senior squad since the game against Queen's last Friday night was held at the Arena on Monday from 7 to 8. There were about twenty men in uniform, the only absentee being Billo Wilson who was unable to get out, owing to the examinations in Science which were being held the next day. At the start of the practice Hughes who is now able to play again, Rankin and Warwick were opposed to Thompson, Smith, Ray and Masson. Masson was playing left wing, but he did not seem to be able to get on very well there. On the second team defense were Mann, Kendall and Williamson. The latter up till now has been playing on the wing, but he showed some promise in his new position; Kendall, also was very good and the seconds ought to have a good defense this year. The other men out were Hall, Foreman, McGill, Craig, Gillis, Wickson and De Muth.

For the last 30 minutes of the practice Masson and Hughes changed places. Hughes had not been going very well on the defense but when he went to left wing he spruced up considerably and for the rest of the practice he held down that job better than it has been played yet this year. He worked in well with the other forwards and his shot was deadly. Unlike Smith on the other wing who shoots dead at the goal's posts he seems to be able to find the corner of the net and he nipped off seven or eight beauties before the practice was over. Smith was not going nearly as

(Continued on page 2.)

MEDICAL STUDENTS CELEBRATE TO-NIGHT AT THE VIGER HOTEL

Annual Banquet Season Will
be Opened in Brilliant
Style

The Medicos will all meet to-night in their undergraduate dinner which has been a recognized function for many generations. Notwithstanding the long list of brilliant and successful functions which are recorded in the list of past medical dinners at McGill, to-night's promises to outdo even the best of its predecessors. In view of the fact that the Society has been fortunate enough to announce the presence of Dr. William Gardner, Emeritus Professor at the University the function will appeal to the faculty as well as to the undergraduates.

The dinner committee has made very elaborate preparations and the function will undoubtedly be a great success from every standpoint. The menu has features which are new not only to frequenters of McGill dinners but also to Montrealeers in general.

Judging from the rate at which tickets have been selling there is little doubt but that an unusually large number of undergraduates will be on hand at 8 o'clock in the Place Viger Hotel.

On the charge of copying a chemistry experiment, two students of Illinois were dismissed for a period of one year. Two other men were implicated in the "cribbing" by allowing their experiment to be copied, were dropped from the course.

Methodist students at Illinois are agitating a plan to build a dormitory for Methodists in that institution.

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Varsity and McGill

(Continued from page 1.)

night. Meanwhile, the whole squad is showing marked improvement in all departments of the game and will undoubtedly make a very creditable showing against the Blue and White.

An excursion is planned in connection with the basketball and hockey games in Toronto. All those who wish to avail themselves of the special \$10.00 rate and of the rare opportunity to see two senior intercollegiate games at the U. of T. should see Manager Roberts or Assistant Manager Argue at once. If a sufficient number signify their intention of going, special cars will be reserved.

FA. TEST HOCKEY YET

(Continued from page 1.)

well as usual and was the weak man on the ice. He is very weak in carrying the puck around the goals and when he gets in close he seems totally unable to score. Thompson was going splendidly and is getting better with every practice. His stick handling is very good but he is still weak in the scoring line. Ray at centre showed up well again and scored several pretty goals; he works in well with the others, but he has a tendency to keep too far ahead of the other forwards when they are going down together, thus making their passes to him offside.

Warwick, Mann and Hall all showed up well in goals and with these men all out there will always be a good goalkeeper in the nets.

Manager Roberts was on the ice with the men and he kept at the forwards until at the end of the practice he had them passing the puck to one another in great shape. In the last fifteen minutes they were all going down together and were playing far better than at any time in Friday's game. If as much improvement is shown in the next practice they will be 100 per cent, stronger than they were against Queen's and should make Toronto hustle for the honors in the game on Friday night.

Through a printer's error our criticism of Friday night's game omitted special mention of Grey Masson at point. Grey played an excellent game and showed his old-time brilliance right through. His skating and stick handling were above reproach and in spots his rushes were very pretty. He would have been much more effective however, had he passed more frequently. Just as soon as Grey gets over this fault he will be a top notch hockeyist.

SHOTS ON GOAL.

Now that Bill Hughes is being tried out on the wing it will be remembered that he was originally a forward man, for it was only through an accident that he found that he could play defense at all. Two years ago when the Seconds played R. M. C. to a tie in Kingston, Bill was put back on the defence when one of the men was injured. Up to that time R.M.C. had scored seven goals but Hughes broke up their later attempts so well that last year he tried out for a defence position and was the star of the Second team at point. But he is by no means an inexperienced forward as he has already played wing in a senior game for McGill.

Rankin should be perfectly at home in the game on Friday night, and should be able to play the Varsity men at their own small rink game. With his size he should be a very hard man to get past Friday and should be the most formidable man in the game.

Ray also might show class in Toronto as he plays the style of game which is at its best on a small ice surface.

BANISHING OF SLUMS

(Continued from page 1.)

at the people.
Dr. Elliott then took up the different groups of people that the Settlement

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ment works with and the appeal that must be made to each. The children must be trained in a different way from what they are used to in school and even in Sunday School. There they are put into competition with each other. Each is encouraged to try and beat out the other children. It is the same in employment, where children are looked upon as so much material and pitted against each other. The Settlement should make a different appeal to them. From the kindergarten up through the club life the appeal should be to the group and the group spirit, in contrast to the class and the competitive spirit. Story recitation and acting secures the attention of the more active children. Play gets hold of the whole child and is the best point of contact with it. The group organization appeals to the gang spirit which is in every child. Yet the unsocial attitude is deep down in the human soul, though perhaps less so in the crowded tenements than in some other places. The problem is how to develop the social attitude.

In appealing to boys the speaker gave the following practical hints. Interest them first in athletics. Make them responsible for the running of their athletics. Encourage them to keep up the group standard, making the group stand for some charitable thing.

With girls' clubs the great appeal is the child. Get them into touch with younger children. The love of the child is the great transforming power with girls. This is also the appeal with women—"for the sake of the child." The women are the real leaders of the tenement house districts. People respond in moral growth according to the burdens which they bear, and the women who carry the responsibility of their families are so much more developed. The power is in them. They only need to be organized.

Dr. Elliott gave it as his opinion that the women of the poorest classes are far superior to the men. Men will not be more interested in Settlement work, either as workers or as those touched by it until the work becomes more definite and concrete. Women are satisfied with the more indefinite and detailed work that is being carried on now, but the men wish a more definite knowledge of where the work is leading.

The appeal to the man is his family. Let them know that by uniting they can improve the streets, the houses, the other things that affect their families, and they will respond. They should also be brought into touch in some way or other with the authorities so that they will know that their labor will bear fruit.

The community is bound to give a man the minimum of a home, which is a place where a man can do right by his family if he wants to. This is his moral duty, and the community is morally bound to give every man his chance.

Dr. Elliott's Settlement house was described by him as being self-governed. Delegates are sent from the clubs to a central committee which has charge of all expenditures on the house. They always have a deficit, but they always make it up by giving some entertainment or ball themselves. They have the power of impeaching the head waiter if they want to. This all awakens their responsibility.

Summing up, the speaker urged the appeal to the people on the motives which they all respond to—the child by play, the boy by the fraternal spirit, the girl and the woman by the child, and the man by his family.

A spirited controversy has started with regard to the rights of co-eds to wear the Varsity emblems at the University of Washington. Men claim that they have no right, as the "W" is only won in interclass contests and the Co-eds have been striving bravely to refute this.

The University of California Rugby team has arranged two trips abroad in January and February, at the invitation of the Victoria team.

McGill Daily

The official Organ of the Undergraduate body of McGill University.

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W. E. G. Murray, Editor-in-Chief.

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The Value of Undergraduate Activities

Recent years have witnessed much discussion, pro and con in the matter of intercollegiate sport and its bearing on the academic life of the undergraduate. While some of the criticism levelled at college athletics and college organizations in general has no doubt a certain foundation, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the great bulk of adverse criticism is the result of a biased and unsympathetic attitude towards innovations and improvements on the old order of things. Those who studied at a university some forty or fifty years ago become indignant because modern conditions and a modern spirit have destroyed forever the cobwebs and prejudices of the aforesaid cloistered halls of learning which constituted the universities of their youth. They see with horror the gradual transformation which the past twenty years have evolved. Their impassioned attacks on the practical character of present-day university training; their never-ceasing appeals on behalf of a time-worn and useless educational creed gain occasional expression in the magazines and newspapers. People are inclined to tolerate them as fossilized remains of an order of things, the passing of which no sane being laments, rather than as dangerous enemies of modern methods in education.

Some professor, about to retire from many years of ill-paid labour in a department of classics or philosophy—one whose whole being is wrapped up in the particular subject which he has chanced to pursue—one who knows or appreciates nothing beyond the "Birds" of Aristophanes or Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"—places himself on a pedestal of dictatorship and sends forth his oracles of woe to the poor undergraduate of today. Fortunately for the progress of education and equally fortunate for the comfort of the reading public this type of critic is gradually disappearing. The absurdity of its assumptions and the illogical conclusions which result therefrom have become subjects more fit for the newspaper humorist's attention than for the serious consideration of the thinking public.

Let us for one moment imagine a university today where athletic sports and all undergraduate activities were "tabooed." The student would come and go to his lectures day after day in a commonplace routine the mere idea of which is unbearable. If he happened to be of an unusually congenial temperament he might possibly include a dozen or so fellow students in the circle of his acquaintances. Outside of lectures his sole diversion from unceasing "grind" would be the walls of his dining room and the conversation over his boarding house table, neither of which would tend to relieve the tension of his mind or stimulate intellectual vivacity. In a word then, our purely academic student would study everything which pertained to his course, and would in all probability, make an excellent showing in his examinations. So far so good. He then goes out into practical life about as "green" and inexperienced a specimen of humanity as ever attempted to make his own way in the struggle of modern competition. He attempts to "make good" in business by applying the political theories of Tacitus or Dalton's hypothesis of atoms and ends up by teaching a remote country school the elements of arithmetic, and even there calling down on his head the frequent and justifiable censure of the "24 shilling land holder" that has secured the exalted position of chairman of the local trustees. It is this type of graduate that gives a university a veritable "black eye" and makes its courses and standards by words throughout the whole country. It should be a subject for much edification that McGill has left far behind her the period of her development at which she could be accused of having a disorganized and disunited student body.

The active student of a modern university has ample opportunity to richly endow himself before completing his course. The underlying idea of esprit de corps gains a strong hold on his personality and infuses into it an ardent devotion to Alma Mater which is next door to the highest type of loyal citizenship. Athletics develop him physically. Intercollegiate competition disciplines him in a manner which nothing else can do. He is taught in the open field of sport to pay generous tribute to fair and square superiority. Debating clubs and societies stimulate his powers of thought and brighten his intellect. In a word then, the undergraduate life of today is a very potent factor in the education of all students. The enemies of this undergraduate life are the exponents of an era which the progress of modern ideals renders no longer compatible with reason or judgment.

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CORRESPONDENCE

WHAT A CITIZEN THINKS OF OLD FOGEY

Editor McGill Daily

Dear Sir:—As a reader of the Montreal "Gazette" I was deeply grieved at "Old Fogey's" bitter and unwarranted attack on the McGill Daily and College Athletics.

Having no particular interest in McGill University or the Daily, it is not in my province to defend the policy of that paper, which Old Fogey criticizes severely. That he has no ground for his insinuations is clearly demonstrated in your spirited editorial of the 14th inst. My intention is rather to defend athletics in general and college athletics in particular. As an interested follower of intercollegiate competition I feel it my duty, and it is primarily the object of this letter, to resent the libellous assertion that the followers of intercollegiate athletics are nothing more or less than a gang of "toughs and gamblers." Such a statement is sufficient to show the correspondent's ignorance of real facts and his antagonism to athletics in general, despite his assertion that he is in favor of athletics if pursued with moderation. He is forced to admit that his ideal is "a sound mind in a sound body," yet he would prohibit college athletics. Athletics, in my opinion, not only develop the body, but sharpen the intellect. To demonstrate this no other proof is needed than Old Fogey's article, as I infer from it that he never was interested in athletics, hence the narrow-mindedness of his statements. He would like to see intercollegiate competition prohibited and athletics pursued in a "moderate way." This, in my opinion, would be the death-blow to college athletics, for is not the spirit of competition the life of athletics. If the highest standard is desirable in all other branches of undergraduate activity is it not also desirable in athletics? Does Old Fogey (whose ideal is a sound mind in a sound body) imagine that this standard can be attained by the pursuit of athletics in a "moderate way?" Again the critic deplores college athletics because they deprive students of considerable moral and nervous force necessary in their studies. This, again, shows the writer's absolute ignorance of facts. It is a well-known fact that the Y. M. C. A., an institution famous for the moral over for the uplifting and educational nature of its work, is a firm supporter of athletics. On the other hand college athletes have not the appearances of nervous wrecks. In conclusion he is shocked at the terrible death-toll among the undergraduates, which the participation in athletics demands. However, it is indeed a relief to the reader to find that he is only able to cite two instances of serious injury sustained by undergraduates of McGill University. This percentage, taking into consideration the large number of students at McGill University who participate in athletics, is insignificant when compared to that of the permanent injury to health and morals sustained by young men who seek other sources of recreation, legitimate or otherwise. In my opinion the mind needs recreation after a day of drudgery, whether that drudgery be labor or study, and nothing will relieve worldly cares more than active interest in athletics. Old Fogey would do well to turn his literary ability and critical power in other directions and desist from further insulting the integrity of the sport-loving public, as his field is already overcrowded by writers of his calibre. Again I wish it understood that this article is merely a defence of athletics as a wholesome recreation for young people, and to resent Old Fogey's calumnious statement that the followers of athletics are a gang of "toughs and gamblers."

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Yours respectfully,
INDIGNANT.
Westmount, Jan. 15, 1912.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway recently placed a contract for the construction of 25 locomotives with the Canadian Locomotive Company, Kingston, Ont.

These locomotives are of simple consolidation type with Schmidt superheaters, cylinders 25" in diameter by 36" stroke, with 63" driving wheels. Boiler pressure 180 pounds. The tenders of these engines will be water bottom type carrying 8,000 gallons of water and about 15 tons of coal. The tractive power of the engine is 38,541 lbs. Delivery is expected about May 1912.

Candidates for athletic teams at Wisconsin must now make a sworn statement that they are not professionals. Several of the "W" men are seeking to have this ruling repealed.

Annual Medical Dinner

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ADDRESSES CERCLE FRANCAIS

On Monday night the Cercle Francais held its first meeting since the holidays. The bad weather doubtless daunted the courage of many enthusiastic students of practical French, but those who were present were well rewarded for braving the elements.

Dr. Villard, the popular McGill Professor of French, gave a most interesting paper on "The Gentleman Brigands of France in the 18th Century." His bright, witty style fascinated his audience, and the subject matter of his address was both instructive and amusing.

The President of the Cercle, Mr.

J. Art. Mathewson, thanked the Doctor for his kindness and expressed the hope that it would not be long before he visited the Cercle again. In reply, Dr. Villard thanked the President, and said that such an enthusiastic club merited and could count on his most hearty support.

The next meeting of the Club will be held on Monday, Jan. 29th, in Strathcona Hall at 8 p. m. Those interested in conversational French will be welcome. On February 20th, 1906, Lord Grey was the guest of the Cercle. It is rumored that the present Governor-General may visit this most practical club in the near future.

The co-eds at Syracuse are going to hold a track meet on February 10.

CHINA IS PARADISE FOR QUACKS AND HOME OF SUFFERING MILLIONS

COMPREHENSIVE AND INTERESTING DISCUSSION

The Charlatan Pursues His Deadly Traffic Unmolested
by Law or Popular Opinion—Unsanitary Conditions Induce Terrible Plague Ravages

The McGill Medical Society held its first meeting of the winter session last Thursday evening. Owing to the severity of the weather only a few of the more courageous spirits of the Society appeared at the Medical Building, but these few were well rewarded.

Since not quite enough members were present to form a quorum, business was rather of an informal nature. The invitation for a McGill representative to the Winnipeg Medical Dinner was reported, but distance forbade the Society taking advantage of this invitation.

Mr. Freeze gave a report on the arrangements for the coming McGill Medical dinner. This year the Faculty has decided not to elect an honorary treasurer and not to send an official representative to the dinner. It must not be understood by this that the Faculty is out of sympathy with the function—as a matter of fact they declare themselves more in sympathy with it than ever, are subscribing liberally, and intend to be present en masse. It simply means that the undergraduate body is given the whole responsibility of organization and finances incurred in the dinner, so that as matters stand it is the duty of every medical undergraduate to land all the support he is able.

Mr. Sutherland proclaimed the glad tidings that the Medical Society in future would not be forced to rent a piano for use at its meetings, since arrangements had been made for the purchase of an instrument. The immediate purchase is to be made by the Faculty, and a small sum is to be deducted annually from the caution-money of each student until the Faculty is reimbursed.

It was decided unanimously that an appreciation of and an appeal to Dr. Adami to remain at McGill be put in circulation so that every medical undergraduate might affix his signature. It is pleasing to note that this opportunity of showing our respect toward Dr. Adami was taken advantage of most enthusiastically when the appeal was circulated last Friday.

This ended the business for the evening and there followed a couple of well-rendered selections by the string quartette—Messrs. Bowne, Sennie, Robson and Smith—accompanied on the piano by Mr. Mahony.

Mr. Levine, Med. '13, read a most interesting paper on Hemophilia, adding considerably to our knowledge of the etiology, course, and treatment of this rare and curious condition, and illustrating his remarks by a case which he had studied in the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Lennie, Med. '14, favored us with a solo which was much enjoyed and heartily encored.

Mr. Planche Med. '12, presented a paper on "The Practice of Medicine in China." Since this paper was of a less technical nature than the others and of more interest to the uninitiated, it is to be published in the "Daily," that the University public may appreciate its merits.

Mr. Stewart Ramsay, Med. '12, gave the third paper of the evening, taking as his subject "Endocarditis" and presenting it in a most interesting manner—no easy task, he it known. As a foundation for his paper Mr. Ramsay used a case seen in the Montreal General Hospital and showed how varied could be the symptoms and how difficult the diagnosis of an irregular case of this disease.

The meeting then adjourned, after notification that the next Assembly would be on February 2nd, when the Society would be favored by an address by Dr. Martin.

The following is a paper presented by Mr. H. H. Planche of Medicine '12 before the McGill Medical Society:

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN CHINA.

A glance at the map will show the favorable position of the Chinese Empire. To the north lies the frigid and comparatively barren tract of Siberia. To the south and south west the dry regions of central Asia, Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia. India and South Eastern Asia are fruitful and populous but the climate is the enervating one of the tropics. Japan and Formosa are as fortunately located

as China but are of a very limited extent.

The area of the Empire including China Proper and its dependencies, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria and East Turkestan is 4,277,170 square miles. Its area is equal to all of United States, Ontario, Quebec and part of Mexico. Applied to Europe the empire would cover all of it but one fourth of Russia. It has a sea coast of above 2,000 miles in length.

The area of China proper is about one third that of the Empire. It is more than seven times as large as France.

The population of China is about 400,000,000. The physical traits of the Chinese are between those of the light agile Hindu and the muscular, fleshy European. The hair and eyes are black. The eyes are apparently oblique. The cheek bones are high, the outline of the face remarkably round. In physical endurance the Chinese rank very high and can undergo extreme hardship in the frigid or torrid zone better than almost any other nationality.

The Chinese are remarkably industrious when there is sufficient motive and were it not for opium they would rank very high for temperance. The Chinese are not a sociable people nor do their ideas of the privacy of home life permit of much hospitality. Quarrels are extremely common. Politeness and ceremonial are very marked and conservatism is the notable trait of the race.

Intellectually the Chinese rank high. In cranial capacity the Chinese rank considerably above the average.

"It is quite generally admitted," says Harlan P. Beach in his book on China, "that with a right method of instruction and an enlarged access to the literature of the West, the Chinese will be close rivals with the new Japan and with Germany for the first place in the scholarship of the twentieth century."

A few of their proverbs are interesting. One is "What fastens to the eart strings and pulls on the liver, are one's sons and daughters." "If you love your son give him plenty of he cudgel; if you hate him cram him with dainties." "The poorer one gets he more devils one meets," and "To make a man of yourself you must work; if you don't, you won't."

And how about the physical and mental condition of the Chinese? I quote the following from a book on China: "There are multitudes who are suffering and dying. More millions go to bed hungry each night in China than in any other land; more bodies endure torture under the hand of Chinese quacks than under the tender mercies of practitioners of any other race; more women suffer from the limitations of their sex in China than in any other non-Christian nation; more brides commit suicide, and more young men sell themselves to be put to death in China than in any other clime simply because the sweetness of life is gall, and existence is misery."

Such is the country and such are the people that we as students of Medicine will now turn our attention to with a view of ascertaining the medical condition there.

The physicians of China are numbered by the thousand if we include under that name quacks and those totally ignorant of scientific medicine. Here in McGill Medical Faculty we take a five year's course in Medicine and even then feel unworthy of the responsibility of healing, but in China a five year's course is not necessary, neither 8 o'clock lectures nor midnight hospital calls. All that you need do in China is to hang out the most handsome sign board you can find and you are a practitioner of medicine.

And how does the native physician treat his patients? First he charges his fee. A doctor there need have no ledger; he gets his fee before he examines his patient. Then he places the poor patient opposite his august self and begins and ends by feeling his various pulses two at a time, and the prescriptions! The most ambitious fifth year student of McGill can never compete with these gunshot prescriptions. Dr. Jeffreys of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai sent his assistant, who had a severe cold

to one of the native doctors for treatment. The prescription brought back called for thirteen drugs, which were to be boiled together in a large quantity of water and the whole to be taken in a single dose!

The drugs were: Baked barley, Sugar, Mashed beans, Bamboo shavings, Three roots, Chalk, Melon seeds, Fermented melon seeds, a mashed pebble, some wild flowers, a broken clam shell. Other drugs in the pharmacopoeia are cockroaches, fossils, rhinoceros skin, silkworms, crude calomel, rhubarb, asbestos, centipedes, caterpillars, toads and lizards.

But native surgery is far worse than medicine because more dangerous to the patient's life. They have sets of surgical knives but they never cut with them because they cannot control hemorrhage. They only scrape and dig. They usually stuff a wound with tobacco, earth, or some filthy rags.

One of the native doctor's most deadly instruments is the acupuncture needle. It is used to produce counter-irritation, and there are a hundred spots known to the surgeon where it may be stuck in without causing death. The muscles are the favorite place but twice Dr. Jeffreys has had cases of general infection of the eye caused by needles having been passed through the eyeball in the treatment of trachoma. They certainly produced a handsome counter-irritation and incidentally destroyed the eyes.

They stick needles into abscesses, and if any pus exudes, they clap on a plaster and stick it up tight.

They treat enteropneumia by pinching the eyelids between two bamboo sticks and binding them with thread till the lid becomes gangrenous and drops off.

Medical science is at a very low ebb in China. Dr. John Low, Superintendent of the Edinburgh Training Institution for medical missionaries, in his book says: "Medical science does not equal that of the time of Hippocrates. The knowledge of anatomy and surgery in ancient Greece and Rome was much superior to anything now in China." Anatomy is totally interdicted by law and public opinion. The Chinese think that the heart is the seat of thinking, the liver the seat of the soul and courage resides in the gall bladder. Hence it is that bile is the medicine to sustain the faint-hearted and this is the reason also why there is no comparison in the medical qualities of a bile of a brave robber and of a mere lamb. The spleen aids in digestion and food passes through it into the amb. The large intestines are connected with the lungs and the small intestines with the heart. Marvel of marvels!

The native medical literature is abundant, but is all based on principles adopted two or three thousand years ago. The important doctrine of the circulation of the blood is greatly misunderstood and unthinkably confused and erroneous. As evidence of this, witness the theory of the pulse—that means this organ is so; a weak pulse—that organ is big; a middling sized pulse—well, that means something quite different. There is no distinction between the arteries and the veins, and no knowledge of the heart's proper function, or of the changes which the blood undergoes in the lungs and capillary system.

The Chinese know nothing about the nervous system, its functions or lesions. On such a basis the Chinese physician does his therapy.

But the vast ignorance of the Chinese is not the worst part in the practice of medicine in China. There are also superstitions, gross malpractices and cruelty to the insane.

The belief in witchcraft accounts for the charms and spells used to cure the sick. Clairvoyance, miraculous interpositions, and supernatural appearances are commonplace and constantly resorted to in sickness. Fortune tellers and astrologers are protected by law. A general whose arm was shattered by a musket ball thinking the dressing in Western style too slow, called in a fortune teller. Prayers were written upon red paper, the paper burned and the ashes given internally as medicine. The wound was left unattended in the general died of septicaemia in a very short time. Countless numbers of instances of superstitious practices might be added. Gongs are beaten, red hot needles stuck into the injured part, fire crackers are ignited to frighten away the evil spirits roughing the poor patient.

As for malpractice, it is seen everywhere. As a counter-irritant the Chinese have great faith in moxa, a powder containing saltpetre and other

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substances, which is ignited on the skin of the patient.

It is customary to let out pain in the head by piercing the eyeball or drum of the ear, often causing blindness and deafness.

Dr. Mackenzie, the distinguished Chinese missionary said that he was called to attend a woman suffering from spasmodic asthma and found a slave girl heating the back of the chest with a large stick the size of a rolling pin with the idea of giving relief.

Necrosis and ulcer from the terrible custom of foot binding are very common. Happily the custom is coming in for severe criticism and will soon be abolished. The British Medical Journal of Jan. 28, 1899 says: "It not infrequently happens that the flesh putrefied during the process of binding and portions slough off from the sole. Sometimes a toe drops off. Elegance is secured at the cost of months of suffering." Indeed, many mothers kill their female children that they may not be obliged to undergo this cruel pain.

Occasionally a native doctor, finding himself unable to cope with a case of illness of a patient, will order a soup made from the flesh cut from the arm of a son or daughter.

It is difficult to conceive of the pain caused by such an operation, conducted without an anesthetic and in the roughest and most pitiless manner.

Then, too, there is no healthy public opinion against abortion mongers, and as the charlatan pursues his abominable and deadly trade—deadly not only to the bodies but to all moral principle.

The insane are treated with the utmost cruelty. They are regarded as possessed with evil spirits and the poor victims are subjected to all sorts of torture to rid them of the causal demon. What a difference from the policy of kindness and the minimum of restraint as exercised in our treatment of the insane!

I shall conclude this description of native medicine with a reference to China's sanitary conditions.

A physician who has spent over 20 years in China says: "Their cities and towns are unspeakably filthy. Every householder is allowed to throw any kind of abominable refuse into the public street before his own door,

(Continued on page 4.)

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CONSERVATORIUM NEWS

The first students' musical recital will be given in the Conservatorium Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 30th at 8.30 p.m.

The Conservatorium Orchestra will give another concert in the R. V. C. hall on Feb. 27th, and will be assisted by student soloists.

A series of recitals will be given during the coming season in the Conservatorium Hall in the following order:

Feb. 3.—Mr. Blair and Mr. Brant.
Feb. 17.—Mr. Hungerford and Mr. Davies.
Mar. 9.—Mr. Blair and Mr. Brant.
Mar. 16.—Mr. Hungerford and Mr. Brant.

DR. PERRIN LECTURES IN KINGSTON AND TORONTO

Dr. Perrin has left for Kingston where he will lecture at Queen's on Thursday the 11th, giving one of a popular series and before returning will also lecture in Toronto on the 13th. The Toronto press has been giving Doctor Perrin's scheduled address in that city a great deal of prominence.

Cornell's swimming team was decisively defeated by Columbia in the Columbia tank, the latter scoring 38 to 15 points for Cornell. Four out of the six events on the programme went to Columbia, the visitors getting first place in the 220-yard swim and the plunge for distance. In spite of the wide margin between the scores all of the events were closely contested, and some exceptionally good work was brought out.

Columbia won the Intercollegiate Chess Championship for the second time in as many years by defeating Yale, Princeton and Harvard on December 21, 22 and 23.

LECTURE ON CHINA

(Continued from page 3.)

and sanitary laws, if they exist are neither understood nor enforced. The dwellings of the poor are minus everything that makes for comfort or conduces to health and in times of sickness, the condition of the sufferers, especially if they are unfortunate enough to be women, is extremely deplorable. The nasal organs of the Chinese seem to be deficient in sensitiveness and they endure with apparent immunity stenches that would make a European ill. Many of their rooms are dark and damp. The sewers in the cities are frequently foul, and often are so constructed that the sewerage collects in them, instead of flowing off. Most of the villages in South China have pools into which all refuse matter is cast.

Dr. James S. Dennis, an eminent authority, in his book on "Christian Missions and Social Progress," says: "China is notorious for the entire neglect of proper sanitation. There is even a lively rivalry among its most important cities as to which deserves the prize for surpassing filthiness. Peking, the capital, seems to be by no means an unworthy candidate for the highest laurels in the contest, and has been pronounced by competent judges as the dirtiest city on the globe."

It is difficult to understand why the population does not become reduced by disease in the face of such conditions. No doubt two great factors in their preservation are the open air life of the Chinese, and the superstition of only drinking boiled water. In this case they are much wiser than they realize.

The superstitious fears which are entertained in these lands of anything like scientific investigation for the purpose of public health is well illustrated by a quotation from the Lancet: "The French Statistical Department, anxious to obtain definite information on certain matters from Turkish Provinces sent lists of questions to the various provincial Pashas, requesting replies. The Pasha of Damascus replied as follows to his questions:

1. Question. — What is the death rate per thousand in your principal city?

Answer. — In Damascus, it is the will of Allah that all must die; some die old, some young.

2. Question. — What is the annual number of births?

Answer. — We don't know. Only God can say.

3. Question. — Are the supplies of drinking water sufficient and of good quality?

Answer. — Since Allah sent us Mohammed, His Prophet to purge the world with fire and sword there has been a vast improvement. But there still remains much to do. And now, my lamb of the West, cease your questioning which can do no good, either to you or to anyone else. Man should not bother himself about matters which concern only God. Salem Aleikum!

As an instance of the incapacity of the Chinese to deal with a plague, and as an instance too of what these insanitary conditions lead to, witness the pneumonic plague which occurred in Manchuria in 1911. One of the blackest pages of local history can be written about this plague, showing conclusively that the deaths of thousands of Chinese, besides some noble foreign physicians were due entirely to the ignorance, conceit, vacillation and delay of Chinese officials.

The plague was unique, in that it was entirely pneumonic—not a single case of bubonic from the beginning. The epidemic was so big and the doctors so few that little time could be given to bacteriological investigations. As for symptoms—none were to be relied upon in the early stages—and in the routine work at the quarantine stations all the rapid pulses were sorted out and the temperatures taken, but the rapidity of the disease was so great that even if these signs were absent in the morning, the patient's were often dead in the evening. The only positive sign was the bloody expectoration and that was generally followed by death in twelve hours. Not a single case recovered. The majority showed little or no inconvenience from the sickness, until the last three or four hours, being about laughing, talking, and eating. No pain, and in the septicaemic cases there was not the definite bloody expectoration of the pneumonic type, and really nothing to indicate the disease except sudden death. Such a hopeless task has rarely fallen to the lot of medical men.

The attending physicians masked their faces very thickly in nothing less than an inch thick pad of cotton wool, soaked in antiseptics, between two layers of gauze, white cotton helmets, overalls, rubber gloves, etc. The wool served as a filter as much as a destroyer.

The sights during the plague were beyond description and answered only to the great London plague. At one time the ghastly sight of nearly half a mile of coffins, piled in heaps with heads, limbs and trunks protruding, some actually sitting in the coffins, was to be seen. These corpses were cremated later.

(To be continued tomorrow).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANADIAN CLUB.

On Thursday evening the 25th, at 5 o'clock in the Union Hall, there will be a general meeting of the McGill Canadian Club. The purpose of the meeting is to consider a change in the present constitution and elect officers for the next session. This is an important meeting and every student is urged to be present.

SENIOR RUGBY TEAM.

The Senior Rugby Team picture will be taken on Thursday the 18th inst. at 1.15 p. m. Everybody must be at the Union in full uniform including the regulation McGill sweater on time. If the weather conditions are favorable the picture will be taken outside on the Redpath Museum steps as arranged previously, if not, in some nearby studio. The captain for next season will be elected, consequently everybody is requested to give the matter careful consideration.

The following is a complete list:
G. Alan Johnson, Dan P. Gillmor, E. Paisley, S. Lewis, J. Lee, G. Rogers, C. Watrous, G. Laing, G. Masson, W. C. McEwen, G. Murray, A. Oliver, R. Ligby, J. Timmins, G. Savage, G. Fletcher, E. Billington, B. Wilkes, P. Goldie, W. Garshore, A. Turnbull, C. Risteen, J. Hall, P. Bowie, J. Gallagher, G. Ross, T. Elliot, G. Trenholme, W. Stedman, H. Bignelli.

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At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University, John Grier Hibben, Professor of Logic, was elected President of Princeton University to fill the place left vacant by ex-President Woodrow Wilson, now Governor of New Jersey.

The new president has been a member of the Princeton faculty for nearly 21 years and has served as Professor of Logic since 1893. He graduated from Princeton in 1882 and entered the Theological Seminary, receiving his A. M. degree three years later. In 1877 he was ordained Presbyterian minister and accepted a pastorate at Chambersburg, Pa., only to be recalled to Princeton in 1891 as instructor of logic and psychology. Finally, two years later, he was appointed to a professorship and at the same time received the degree of Ph.D. from his Alma Mater. As an author, Professor Hibben has published a number of books on philosophy, including such works of recognized merit as "The Problems of Philosophy," "Deductive Logic," and "The Philosophy of the Enlightenment."

Since Mr. Wilson's resignation over a year ago, Dr. Hibben has been the candidate most favored by Princeton alumni for the presidency and is very popular with the undergraduates. When at college he was president and valedictorian of his class in his senior year, and since his graduation has taken great interest in all undergraduate activities.

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GRADUATE PRAISES "DAILY"

Still more praise for the Daily! This time the compliment comes from Mr. Harry Slingsby, Sci. '10, who writes as follows—

"Many thanks for the Christmas number of the Daily. It was quite worthy of the preceding numbers, which is the best praise I can give it."

Mr. Slingsby is a graduate in transportation. Upon finishing his course at McGill he entered the service of the C. P. R., first in Montreal, then in North Bay, and is now located in Sudbury, Ont. While thus moving West, he has also moved up, and will doubtless attain a position of considerable responsibility ere long.

While at McGill, Mr. Slingsby was closely connected with college activities, especially in the Athletic Department. For three years he was Secretary of the Athletic Association and took a prominent part in the formation of the Students' Council in 1908.

Although Canadian Railways operate through a new country and for the most part thinly settled territory they have been able to improve their lines and the service to such an extent that they are now attracting the attention of travellers all over the Continent. A gentleman who recently travelled through Canada using both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, has written to one of the railway officials as follows:—

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